

NATIONAL

Arab Lawyers congress to meet here next May

AMMAN, Nov. 10 (J.T.) — The Arab Lawyers Federation (ALF) will hold its 15th congress here next May. Mr. Suleiman Al Hadidi, president of the Jordan Bar Association said today. The five-day congress will start on May 10, 1982.



Suleiman Al Hadidi

The decision was adopted at a meeting in Baghdad of the ALF permanent bureau, which ended in the Iraqi capital on Saturday, he added.

The permanent bureau also decided to set up a preparatory committee for the congress. It will include representatives of the Jordan Bar Association and the ALF secretariat.

Mr. Hadidi said that the bureau adopted a number of resolutions and recommendations, the most important of which called for an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war and urged Arab lawyers to support the struggle of the Palestinian people.

The bureau also adopted a resolution stressing that the only solution for the Palestinian issue lies in liberating Palestine and establishing an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian soil, he added.

The bureau denounced the

Basma to open bazaar to benefit handicapped

By Suzanne Zu'mut-Black
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Nov. 10 — A variety of games, a lottery, a host of handicrafts, countless items for sale, music and dancing, await visitors of all ages at a charity bazaar, to be held indoors at the Sports City Club on Friday. Her Highness Princess Basma will open the bazaar on Thursday afternoon before an audience of official guests. The bazaar will be open to the public on the following day from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Under the blanket organization of the National Committee for the International Year of the Disabled, all of Amman's charitable societies and some embassies will take part. Another organization contributing to the charity bazaar and children's festival will be the Independent Women Volunteers who will run the games corner. The proceeds of the event will be distributed by the committee among the various charitable societies.

The unique feature of the bazaar will be the participation of disabled children in all sections of the festival. Blind children, for instance, will be demonstrating basket weaving and carpet making,

while other disabled children will take part in games with their more fortunate peers.

Tickets for the lottery are already on sale at 250 fils each and provide the chance to win tempting prizes like a television set, a refrigerator, a washing machine, a vacuum cleaner or a blender mixer.

Many merchants of Amman have contributed samples of their wares for sale. Clothes, sweets, packed and cooked foods will be

available at attractive prices. In addition, all the charitable societies, will be offering such delicacies as pickles and *kubbeh* and there will even be a tent exclusively for oriental food and drink.

Children will be catered for with competitive games, such as bowling, water pistols and a host of others, all offering lucrative prizes for a minimum amount of skill. Finally, a play for children presented by children of the Haya Centre will round up the entertainment.

Armico, Tunisia conclude mining projects protocol



Thabet Al Taher

AMMAN, Nov. 10 (Petra) — The Arab Mining Company (Armico) and the Tunisian government have signed a protocol under which Armico will conduct a feasibility study of a number of mining projects in Tunisia, according to Armico's director general Thabet Al Taher.

Mr. Taher, who returned to Amman last night at the end of a four-day visit to Tunisia, said that the protocol provides for Armico to study the possibility of exploit-

ing Tunisian lead ore, as well as establishing an iron and steel industry in which Armico can participate.

During the visit, Mr. Taher, who was accompanied by a delegation of several company officials, met with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammad Mzali as well as the Tunisian ministers of national economy and finance to discuss cooperation between Armico and Tunisia in the mining field.

Before going to Tunisia, Mr. Taher visited Bahrain where he attended the board meetings of the Arab Iron and Steel Company in which Armico owns a 10 per cent share.

Arar tours Ajloun, Jerash, Jordan Valley

IRBID, Nov. 10 (Petra) — Interior Minister Suleiman Arar today paid inspection visits to Ajloun, Jerash and the northern Jordan Valley regions where he met local government officials and heads of government departments.

They discussed facilitating procedures for issuing passports, family identity cards and other similar documents to the public.

The minister met with a large number of citizens and heard their views and requests. He discussed in particular the idea of establishing passport offices in the northern Jordan Valley region.

Also discussed was the idea of establishing health spas at a newly discovered mineral water site in the region.

The minister said that his visit was designed to identify the inhabitants' needs of public services.

The Interior Ministry will adopt certain measures intended to alleviate the task of the central offices in the governorate by establishing branches in the rural regions, Mr. Arar said.

The minister looked into the function of the civil status and passports departments region and promised to convey the citizens' requests and views to the concerned government departments.

Anis Mansour works banned

AMMAN, Nov. 10 (Petra) — Literary works and other writings by Egyptian man of letters Anis Mansour have been banned in Jordan under an order issued today by Director of Press and Publications Ahmad Utom.

The order, taken at the recommendation of the Damascus-based head office for the boycott of Israel, said Mr. Mansour was cooperating with Israel and supported the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement.

He was also playing an effective role in boosting Egyptian-Israeli relations.

Another order issued by Mr. Utom banned the entry into Jordan of copies of the Holy Koran published by the Egyptian Printing Press and Library in 1963.

MHS to open annex to Wadi Seer centre

AMMAN, Nov. 10 (Petra) — A ceremony to inaugurate an annex to the Mental Health Society's boarding centre at Wadi Seer will be held tomorrow under the patronage of Her Highness Princess Basma, honorary chairman of the National committee for the International Year of Disabled Persons.

The annex which cost JD 25,000 to build will allow the centre to take on 25 more boarders in addition to the existing 50 mentally retarded children, according to the society's president, Dr. Abdullah Al Khatib.

He said the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) donated JD 7,500 and the Ministry of Social Development gave JD 3,000 towards the construction of the annex.

This is the second project to be implemented by the society during this year. The first was opened in Zarqa, in cooperation with the Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund, Dr. Khatib said.

The Mental Health Society runs several special education centres in Amman, Zarqa, Wadi Seer and Baqa, catering for 310 mentally retarded children, Dr. Khatib said.

He added that the society is preparing to open a new branch in Karak and has plans for branches outside Amman.

Momani opens municipality for Umm Qsair, Muqablain



Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani (sitting behind the

desk) addresses the Umm Qsair-Muqablain municipal council Tuesday. (Petra photo)

AMMAN, Nov. 10 (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani opened today a municipality for the towns of Umm Qsair and Al Muqablain in Amman Governorate.

The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs seeks to open more and more municipalities out of a conviction that municipalities form the basic pillar for the development of local communities and the provision of public services, Mr. Momani said in a speech on the occasion.

He urged the new municipal council to draw up an annual plan and implement its projects in accordance with priorities.

The minister also called on the citizens to abide by the municipality's instructions and con-

struction regulations and to keep their town clean. At a meeting with the Umm Qsair municipal council, the minister announced a JD 200,000 loan to Umm Qsair to be used for opening roads. A JD 3,000 grant will also be given to Umm Qsair to finance the purchase of a dump truck, Mr. Momani said.

The minister later on visited the town of Sahab and discussed with its municipal council members financing the asphaltting of the town's roads at the cost of JD 50,000.

The project will be financed from a loan to be supplied by the Development Bank for Municipalities and Village Councils. The town is currently undertaking the asphaltting of a number of roads at the cost of JD 25,000.

Alia opens art exhibition



Her Highness Princess Alia opens an art exhibition at the Intercontinental Hotel here Tuesday. Artist Yussef Hussein is seen to her left. (Petra photo)
AMMAN, Nov. 10 (Petra) — Her Highness Princess Alia opened at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel this evening a painting exhibition by Yussef Hussein. On display are 33 works depicting various shades of natural scenery. The opening ceremony was attended by a number of diplomats in Jordan and a group of art lovers.

Mohammad chairs tourism meet



His Highness Prince Mohammad chairs the meeting of the Higher Tourism Committee in Amman Tuesday. (Petra photo)

AMMAN, Nov. 10 (Petra) — His Highness Prince Mohammad today chaired a meeting of the Higher Tourism Committee to review the tourism situation in Jordan in general and a number of tourism-related issues that should be solved next year, according to a Ministry of Tourism spokesman.

At the meeting, held at the Rbyal Court, Prince Mohammad approved the holding of the annual tourism conference in Aqaba next month. The conference, in which all tourism sectors will take part, will be devoted to studying new tourism law legislation, the establishment of a chamber of tourism and several other tourist-related matters.

Orthodox grabs basketball cup

IRBID, Nov. 10 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, today watched the final game in the 1981 Jordan basketball tournament between the Orthodox Club and Al Ahli Club, which was held at Yarmouk University. The Orthodox Club team won the match 94-77 and received the cup from Prince Hassan. The match was also watched by Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'n Abu Nowar. Irbid Governor Mohammad Khalaf Daoudieh, President of Yarmouk University Adnan Badran and a large audience.

Also at Yarmouk University stadium, the Japanese traditional sports mission today presented several performances. The performances were watched by Mr. Abu Nowar, Mr. Daoudieh, Japanese Ambassador to Jordan Fumiya Okada and a large audience of sports fans.



The Japanese traditional sports mission members line up before their performance at Yarmouk University Tuesday. (Photo by Sa'ad Shanti)

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Arab Railway Federation meets here

AMMAN, Nov. 10 (Petra) — The Arab Railway Federation opens its general assembly here tomorrow to discuss the federation's activities in 1981, to plan programmes for 1982 and 1983, and approve its budget for 1982. Transport Minister Ali Suheimat will open the three-day meeting and his undersecretary, Hashem Al Taher, who is the federation's current president, will make a speech to outline the various achievements. Delegates from Iraq, Palestine, Tunisia, Lebanon, Morocco, Algeria, Libya and Syria, in addition to Jordan, will take part in the meetings, along with observers from Kuwait, Mauritania and the Council of Arab Economic Unity. The Aleppo-based federation was established in 1979.

Australian MP confers with Tarawneh

AMMAN, Nov. 10 (J.T.) — The visiting Australian member of parliament John M. Spender conferred here today with National Consultative Council President Ahmad Tarawneh. The Australian guest, accompanied by NCC member Mansour Al Batayneh later visited Jerash. Mr. Spender, who is on a tour of the region, will tomorrow confer with Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim and visit the Palestinian refugee camp at Baqa. He will leave for Damascus on Thursday.

4072 work permits issued in October

AMMAN, Nov. 10 (J.T.) — The number of Arab and foreign workers who were granted work permits in October totaled 4,072 males and females, engaged in the various economic fields, the monthly report issued by the Amman employment office said. Only 87 Jordanian workers left to Saudi Arabia in the same month, the report added.

Telecom director flies to Athens

AMMAN, Nov. 10 (Petra) — Director General of the Tele-

communications Corporations Mohammad Shabed Ismail left for Athens today on a visit to Greece expected to last several days. He will acquaint himself with the functioning of a French international telephone exchange which was installed in Athens recently. Mr. Ismail is accompanied by a team of Jordanian technicians who will soon handle a similar French exchange to be installed in Amman.

Badran named for energy meeting

AMMAN, Nov. 10 (J.T.) — The cabinet has decided to delegate Dr. Ibrahim Badran, director of the energy department at the Ministry of Industry and Trade Dr. Ibrahim Badran to participate in the meeting of the preliminary committee of the second Arab energy conference. The committee will meet in Kuwait on Thursday, Al Ra'i newspaper reported.

Three years in jail for bribing official

AMMAN, Nov. 10 (Petra) — A military court has sentenced Jordanian citizen Hussein Al Sharafat in absentia to three years in prison, the payment of JD 200 and the confiscation of the amount of money involved in his case. Sharafat was found by the court to have offered a bribe to a public official. The military governor today endorsed the sentence.

Aide back from administration seminar

IRBID, Nov. 10 (Petra) — The acting director of the administrative sciences department at Yarmouk University, Dr. Zubair Al Sabbagh, returned here today after participating in a two-week seminar on training programmes in administration which was held in Paris. During the seminar participants were oriented on modern trends in planning training programmes and educational syllabi in administration. Dr. Sabbagh said. Representatives from Arab states took part in the seminar which was organized by the French government and the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences.

ARE YOU...

Staging a play? Putting on a concert? Delivering a lecture? Organising any non-profit activity open to the public?

Do you have any kind of event to announce to the Jordan Times' readers? The What's Going On listing is always open to receive entries, preferably written ones. In English or Arabic... free of charge.

Entries should be received at the Jordan Times office, by hand or by mail, at least 24 hours before the scheduled event.

Let us know!

WHAT'S GOING ON

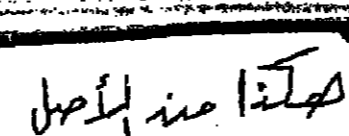
* The Alia Art Gallery presents the Contemporary Masters
* The British Council presents "Women in Love" (X certificate: no one under 18 will be admitted) starring Oliver Reed and Glenda Jackson at 8 p.m. Light refreshments available in the garden from 7 p.m.

Japanese Martial Arts

* The Japanese traditional sports mission performs at Yarmouk University at 3 p.m. Performance includes displays of Japanese martial arts.

Alumni Club evening

* The University of Jordan Alumni Club invites members and their friends to a poetry and music evening presented by Egyptian poet Zain Al Abideen Fu'ad and singer Adli Fakhr at the club premises in Jabal Amman, Third Circle, at 6:30 p.m.



ECONOMY

India gets jumbo IMF loan

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10 (R) — A record \$5.8 billion loan granted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to India after months of suspense will help it overcome grave balance of payments problems, Indian officials said today.

The IMF decision yesterday to approve the loan, the largest in its history, put an end to delays and uncertainty caused mainly by American insistence that tougher conditions be placed on borrowers from the Washington-based international aid agency.

Officials and monetary experts here welcomed the loan, saying it would help solve balance of payments problems produced by rising oil prices and bolster declining foreign exchange reserves needed for development projects.

Unconfirmed reports of stringent conditions attached to the loan have been bitterly attacked by opposition politicians here in recent months.

However, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government has insisted it would never accept conditions detrimental to the country's interests, such as devalu-

ing the rupee.

The Reagan administration did not oppose the loan outright, but Indian officials said Washington wanted India to take action to set its economy in order in return for the money.

Earlier this year India strictly curbed credit to check inflation. It also adopted several controversial measures, including the right of the government to ban strikes, price increases on oil products and new laws to fight profiteering.

The conditions of the IMF loan have not been officially disclosed. However, the Press Trust of India (PTI) said they provided for reviews of a whole range of economic policies including domestic credit, public sector financing, external debt, prices and exchange and interest rates.

The opposition is likely to attack these as interference by an international agency in India's internal affairs.

Such conditions might prove politically embarrassing to Mrs. Gandhi's government which has lately expressed fears that multilateral institutions were politicis-

ing economic aid under pressure from the industrial countries.

Official sources here said the loan was given on the basis of a programme which India placed before the IMF setting out the policies it would follow each year to meet certain economic objectives. The programme has not been made public.

The IMF statement on the loan made a reference to India's sound credit rating, which bankers believe may help it tap funds in private markets.

Some economists felt the massive IMF loan and other credits now being negotiated in the international market might impose a heavy burden on the country's ability to repay its debts.

They said the IMF loan and other commercial loans being contemplated could eat up 20 per cent of India's export income.

These economists argued that India should rely more on raising domestic funds, citing the potential source of large unaccounted cash or "black" money circulating outside the organised banking sys-

tem.

Last year, India received two IMF loans totalling one billion dollars.

New Delhi needed the money to help reduce its growing balance of payments deficits, which last year totalled \$2.5 billion.

U.S. inflation up to 6.8%

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (R) — The U.S. government issued more bleak news about inflation today, announcing that wholesale prices jumped 0.6 per cent in October, the largest advance in six months.

The October rise, representing an annual inflation rate of 6.8 per cent, was three times the September increase and the biggest since April.

The figure was announced by the labour department several hours before President Reagan was to hold a press conference at which the economy was sure to be a major topic.

Mr. Reagan, ushered into office on a pledge to revive the U.S. economy, is now presiding over a

What price trade surplus?

Japan explores ways to cut trade surplus

TOKYO, Nov. 10 (R) — Japanese cabinet ministers are expected to meet next Tuesday to discuss ways of reducing the country's trade surplus, widely criticised abroad, which could reach a record \$23 billion this financial year, government officials said today.

They told reporters that a special cabinet council headed by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, who favours a boost in imports, was expected to discuss firm and broad measures.

The officials quoted Mr. Suzuki as telling leaders of the government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) yesterday that export restraints "should be limited to a true emergency case."

This line has also been taken by Yoshihiro Inayama, former head of the Nippon Steel Corporation and now leader of the Keidanren business group which plays a big role in Japan's consensus politics on economic issues.

The cabinet council will be meeting for the second time in less than two months. On October 2 it adopted broad but largely untargeted measures to boost the economy and dampen trade friction with the U.S. and the European Economic Community (EEC).

But the department said food and energy prices fell last month. By the end of the month the department's producer price index stood at 274.0, indicating that goods and services that cost \$100 in 1967 now cost \$274.

Since then Tokyo has come under greater pressure to do more to rectify trade imbalances with the U.S. and Europe which blame Japan for some of their economic woes, including unemployment.

Government sources say they believe Japan might have a record \$20 billion trade surplus with the U.S. this year, while the surplus with the EEC could touch a new high of 15 billion.

Finance ministry sources said last month the surplus with all countries could hit \$23 billion in the 1981 financial year.

Toshio Komoto, the head of the Economic Planning Agency (EPA), was quoted as telling a regular cabinet meeting today that the finance, international trade and industry, and foreign ministers, as well as the EPA, were working on measures to boost imports of manufactured goods.

Informed sources said measures expected to be discussed by the cabinet council included reduced tariffs on confectionery and whisky.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Nov. 10 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	1.8665/80	U.S. dollar	1.944/47
One U.S. dollar	2.2280/2300	Canadian dollar	2.4460/4510
	1.7920/50	West German marks	37.53/58
	5.6300/6400	Dutch guilders	1191.00/1192.00
	229.80/230.00	Swiss francs	5.5050/75
	5.8650/90	Belgian francs	
	7.1625/75	French francs	
One ounce of gold	414.00/414.75	Italian lire	
		Japanese yen	
		Norwegian crowns	
		Danish crowns	
		U.S. dollars	

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Nov. 10 (R) — Share prices closed lower in quiet trading after drifting easier throughout in reaction to sharp gains yesterday, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 6.2 at 504.7.

Government bonds ended with falls of up to one point and showed little reaction to today's U.K. banking figures, dealers said. Leading equities had Unilever down 13p at 630p, ICI and Glaxo down 8p piece and falls of between 2p and 4p in others.

Gold eased with the bullion price to close with falls of up to 250 cents, while U.S. and Canadian were lower where traded.

Electricals closed lower with the rest of the market after a firm opening. GEC was down 7p at 727p after 742p, Plessey was down 8p at 333p and Racal 5p lower at 408p. Smiths Industries was up 6p at 341p ahead of results after the close today.

Foods were active. Linfood was down 11p at 166p after 156p and Argyl up 2p at 94p following the referral of Argyl's bid for Linfood to the monopolies commission. Northern Foods shipped 12p at 146p after a rights issue, while British Sugar gained 5p at 361p.

Commercial Union shed 4p at 136p after interims, banks lost up to 8p, while in oils B.P. and Shell each eased 4p.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

New BIS chief elected

BASLE, Nov. 10 (R) — Fritz Leutwiler, president of the Swiss National Bank, has been elected president of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), it was announced here today.

Mr. Leutwiler, 57, will take up the post, one of the top jobs in world banking, on Jan. 1.

He replaces the Dutch National Bank President Jelle Zijlstra, who tendered his resignation at today's meeting of the BIS board of directors. Mr. Zijlstra has been chief of the BIS since July, 1967.

The BIS, based in Basle and known as the central bankers' bank, was set up in the 1930s to organise reparation payments by Germany following the First World War.

Central bankers use the BIS for regular private discussions of international monetary problems. One of its statutory functions is the promotion of cooperation between member national banks.

Mr. Leutwiler joined the Swiss National Bank in 1948 and has been its president since 1974.

Saudi Arabia lends Malta \$28m

VALLETTA, Nov. 10 (R) — Saudi Arabia is lending Malta about 12 million Maltese pounds (\$28 million), according Prime Minister Dom Mintoff.

He said 5.8 million pounds would go towards building a new shipyard at grand harbour, 4.5 million would be used for a water

desalination project and 1.5 million for telecommunications.

Saudi Arabia agreed in principle to participate in the three Maltese development projects after an official visit by the Maltese prime minister in September, during which he had talks with King Khalid.

Saudis sign \$1b agreement to build lubricating oil plant

BAHRAIN, Nov. 10 (R) — Saudi Arabia signed a one billion dollar agreement today with two U.S. companies to build a lubricating oil plant at the industrial complex of Jubail on the Gulf coast, the official Saudi press agency reported.

The agreement was signed in Riyadh by the state-owned Petroleum and Minerals Corporation (Petromin), Texaco and Chevron.

The agency said the plant would produce 12,000 barrels of lube oil base stocks per day. It gave no further details.

Petromin has said the plant, which will also produce 10,000 barrels of asphalt per day, will be in operation by 1983 and reach full capacity three years later. It will export six types of specialised base oil products.

The plant is one of five refineries planned by Saudi Arabia in collaboration with international oil companies. Two of them will be at Jubail, two at Saudi Arabia's second industrial complex at Yanbu on the Red Sea and one at Rabigh, also on the Red Sea.

Oil firms urged to boost drilling in Third World

CHICAGO, Nov. 10 (R) — Oil experts believe supplies over the next 10 years will be plentiful but oil companies have been urged to spend more on exploration in developing countries.

Fred Hartley, chairman of the American Petroleum Institute (API), told a news conference here yesterday that supplies should be adequate to meet world demand for at least 10 years. Only political turmoil disrupting supplies or delivery routes could cause his forecast to be revised, he said.

U.S. Energy Secretary James Edwards meanwhile told the annual meeting of the API that international oil companies should boost exploration in developing countries.

He said U.S. experts estimated that 50 per cent of potential world oil reserves were in countries where only five per cent of all drilling had been carried out.

The financial and political climate in some countries would have to be improved first, he added. If this were not done, "the effect will be far more devastating to the developing countries than it will be for the United States."

He said U.S. oil imports had fallen, while developing countries had a growing demand.

Mr. Edwards urged the oil companies to start redirecting their sights towards smaller but vital fields in other countries.

Mr. Hartley told his news conference that although the political climate in the Middle East was a decisive factor in supplies, oil was being found throughout the world.

He named the Netherlands and Africa as the newest areas for off-shore finds and noted that production in OPEC countries had fallen to 22 million barrels a day from around 32 million two years ago.

Clifton Garvin, chairman of Exxon Corporation, the world's largest oil company, said of supplies that "we're in for a relatively easy period" barring any sudden political upheaval.

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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MIDDLE EAST

Islam: the biased West

Editor's Note: The following article is the first of a two-part series dealing with the misconception of Islam in the Western World.

By Edward W. Said

One does not need to be reminded of how obsessed with something called "Islam" the media have recently been. One effect of this obsession is that those of us who come from the Islamic world have found it difficult, if not actually painful, to use the word "Islam" in ordinary discourse.

I do not think it is an exaggeration to say therefore that "Islam" can now have only two possible meanings, both of them unacceptable and impoverishing. On the one hand, "Islam" represents the threat of a resurgent atavism, which suggests not only the menace of a return to the middle ages, but the destruction of what, according to Daniel Moynihan, is called the democratic order in the Western World. On the other hand, "Islam" is made to stand for a defensive counter-response to this first image of Islam as a threat. Anything said about "Islam" is more or less forced into the apologetic form of a plea for Islam's humanism, its contributions to civilisation, development, and perhaps even to democratic niceness.

With that kind of counter-response has gone the occasional foolishness of trying to equate "Islam" with the immediate situation of one or another Islamic country, which in the case of Iran during the Shah's actual removal was perhaps a reasonable tactic, but after that exuberant period has become a somewhat trickier business. What is the Islamic apologist to say when confronted with the daily count of people executed by the Islamic Komitehs, or when—as was reported on Sept. 19, 1979 by Reuters—the Ayatollah Khomeini announced that enemies of the Islamic revolution would be destroyed? My point here is that both meanings of "Islam" depend on each other, and are equally to be rejected for perpetuating the double bind.

How fundamentally narrow and constricted is the semantic field of "Islam" was brought home to me after my book "Orientalism" appeared last year. Even though I am at great pains in the book to show that discussions of the Orient or of the Arabs and Islam are fundamentally premised upon a fiction, my book was often interpreted as a defense of the "real" Islam. Whereas what I was trying to show was that any talk about Islam was radically flawed, not only because an unwarranted assumption was being made that a large ideologically freighted generalisation could cover all the rich and diverse particularity of Islamic life (a very different thing), but also because it would simply be repeating the errors of Orientalism to claim that the correct view of Islam was X or Y or Z.

But rejection alone does not get one very far, since if we are to claim, as we must, that as a religion and as a civilisation Islam does have a meaning very much beyond either of the two currently given it, we must first be able to provide something in the way of a space in

which to speak of Islam. Once we do that, once we are able to think about Islam in a context relatively free of the limitations I have just been discussing, then we can seriously start to analyse the complex way in which a religion is transformed variously into histories, cultures, societies, and economies all calling themselves Islamic. My contention in these remarks is that such a time is a very long way off. For a number of extremely compelling reasons, if you want today either to rebut the standard anti-Islamic and anti-Arab rhetoric that dominates the media and liberal intellectual discourse or to avoid the idealisation of Islam (to say nothing of its sentimentalisation), you will find yourself with scarcely a place to stand on, much less a place in which to move freely.

From at least the end of the eighteenth century until our own day modern occidental reactions to Islam have been dominated by a type of thinking that may still be called Orientalist. The general basis of Orientalist thought is an imaginative geography dividing the world into two unequal parts, the larger and "different" one called the Orient, the other, also known as our world, called the Occident or the West.

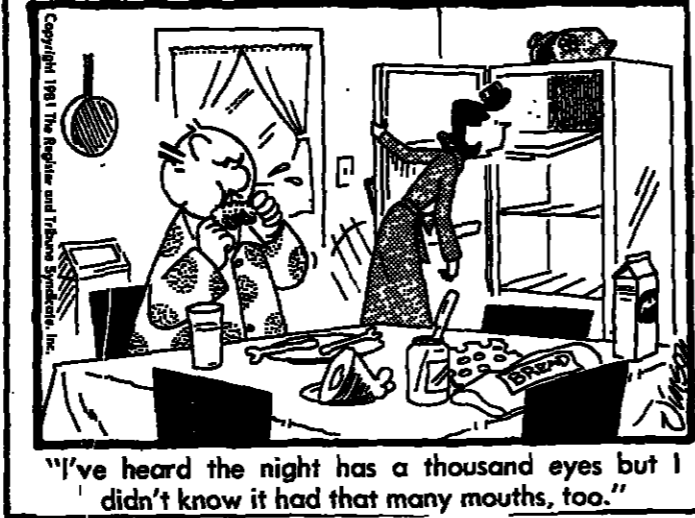
Such divisions always take place when one society or culture thinks about another one, different from it, but it is interesting that even when the Orient has uniformly been considered an inferior part of the world, it has always been endowed both with greater size, and with a greater potential for power than the West. Insofar as Islam has always been seen as belonging to the Orient, its particular fate within the general structure of Orientalism has been to be viewed with special hostility and fear. There are of course many obvious religious, psychological, and political reasons for this, but all of these reasons derive from a sense that so far as the West is concerned, Islam represents not only a formidable competitor, but also a late-coming challenge to Christianity.

I do not want to unnecessarily cite examples and go over matters that I have discussed in great detail in my book, but there are a few further points that I must make here.

The first point is that I have not been able to discover any period in European or American history during the period since the Middle Ages, in which Islam was generally discussed or thought about outside a framework created by passion, prejudice, and political interests. This may not seem like a surprising discovery, but what was little original and slightly provocative in my having made the statement and presented a detailed argument supporting it, was that I did not intend at all to exempt from this the entire gamut of learned, scientific, and modern sciences which, since the early 19th century, have either called themselves Orientalist or tried systematically to deal with the Orient. No one would disagree with the statement that early commentators on Islam like Peter the Venerable and Barthelémy D'Herbelot were passionate Christian polemicists in what they said. But it has been an unexamined assumption that once modern Europe moved forward scientifically on all fronts in the 19th century, then Europe was considered also to have advanced in Oriental studies. Thus since Europe advanced into the modern scientific age and freed itself of superstition and ignorance, the march must have included Orientalism.

Wasn't it true that Sacy, Lane, Renan, Hamilton Gibb, and Louis Massignon were learned, objective scholars, and isn't it true that, following the advances in 20th-century sociology, anthropology, linguistics, and history, American scholars who teach the Middle East and Islam in places like Princeton, Harvard, and Chicago are therefore, unbiased and free of special pleading in what they do? When I say no to these questions I do not mean that Orientalism is more biased than other social and humanistic sciences, only that it is as ideological and as contaminated by the world as other disciplines.

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



with the main difference being that Orientalists use the authority of their standing as experts to deny or conceal their deep-seated feelings about Islam with a carpet of jargon whose purpose is to certify their "objectivity" and "scientific impartiality."

That is one point. The other distinguishes a historical pattern in what would otherwise be an undifferentiated characterisation of Orientalism. My thesis is that whenever in modern times there has been an acutely political tension felt between the Occident and its Orient (or between the West and its Islam) there has been a tendency to resort in the West not to direct violence, but first to the cool, relatively detached instruments of scientific, quasi-objective representation. In this way Islam is made more clear, the true nature of its threat appears, an implicit course of action against it is proposed. I would argue further that in such a context both science and direct violence end up by being forms of aggression against Islam.

Let me explain exactly what I mean by using two strikingly similar examples. We can now see retrospectively that during the 19th century both France and England preceded their occupation of portions of the Islamic East with a period in which the various scholarly means for characterising and understanding the Orient underwent remarkable technical modernisation and development. The French occupation of Algeria in 1830 followed a period of about two decades during which French scholars literally transformed the study of the Orient from an antiquarian into a rational discipline. Of course there had been Boriart's occupation of Egypt in 1798, and of course one should remark the fact that he had prepared for his expedition by marshalling together a sophisticated group of scientists to make his enterprise more efficient.

I very much doubt that England would have occupied Egypt in so long and massively institutionalised a way were it not for the durable investment in Oriental learning first cultivated by scholars like William Jones and Edward Lane. Familiarity, accessibility and representability were the Orientalists demonstrated about the Orient. The Orient could be seen, it could be studied, it could be managed. It need not remain a distant, marvellous, incomprehensible and yet very rich place. It could be brought home, or more simply, Europe could make itself at home there, at it subsequently did.

My second example is a contemporary one. The Islamic Orient today is important for its resources, or for its geopolitical location. Neither of these, however, is interchangeable with the interests, needs, or aspirations of the native Orientals. Ever since the end of the Second World War, the United States of America has been taking positions of dominance and hegemony once held in the Islamic world by Britain and France. With this replacement of one imperial system by another have gone two things. First, a remarkable burgeoning of academic and expert interest in Islam and second, an extraordinary revolution in the techniques available to the largely private-sector press and electronic journalism industries. Together these phenomena, by which a huge apparatus of university, government, and business expert study Islam and the Middle East and by which "Islam" has become a subject familiar to every consumer of news in the West, have almost entirely domesticated the Islamic world. Not only has that world become the subject of the most profound cultural and economic Western saturation in history—for no non-Western realm has been so dominated by the United States as the Arab/Islamic world is dominated today—but the exchange between Islam and the West, in this case the United States, is profoundly one-sided. So far as the U.S. seems to be concerned, it is only a slight overstatement to say that Muslims and Arabs are essentially either oil-suppliers or potential terrorists.

Very little of the detail, the human density, the passion of Arab-Muslim life has entered the awareness of even those people whose profession it is to report the Arab world. What we have instead is a series of crude, essentialised caricatures of the Islamic world presented in such a way as to make that world vulnerable to military aggression. So far as I have been able to ascertain there has been nothing to mar this otherwise absolute correspondence between expert views on the matter and media attention to it. Far from being a refiner of, or even a dissenter from, the gross image of Islam as a

threat, the intellectual and policy community in the United States has considerably enforced and concentrated the image. From Brzezinski's vision of the "crescent of crisis" to Bernard Lewis's "Return of Islam" the picture drawn is a unanimous one. "Islam" means the end of the civilisation as "we" know it. Islam is anti-human, anti-democratic, anti-Semitic, anti-rational. University scholars whose professional lives are tied to the study of Islam have either been willing collaborators with this state of things, or if they have been silent, their marginality in the culture at large further confirms the fact that in the U.S. at least, there is no major segment of the policy, no significant sector of the culture, no part of the whole community capable of identifying sympathetically with the Islamic world.

The media's role in all this is very important. Yet we must not fall into the easy theory that hostility to Islam is the result of a Jewish conspiracy. Nothing could be further from the truth. There is a media and a cultural dynamic sufficient to produce the results we have before us, quite without needing any conspiracy theory to account for it. This is not to say that on the specific questions of the Palestinian-Zionist struggle there is no confluence between the media and the so-called Israeli lobby. There is, but the coincidence is a secondary result of what is already given in the production and distribution of news.

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JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. YEDIT SUROE POOSUR LAYDED Answer: BASSO VALUE INVEST RUBBER Answer: Something that comes between opponents—VERSUS

peanuts HOW WOULD YOU LIKE IT IF YOU WERE YOUNG AND BEAUTIFUL, BUT YOU DIDN'T GET INVITED TO ANY NEW YEAR'S PARTIES? THINK ABOUT IT! I HAVE A PRETTY FACE AND I'M CHARMING BUT I DIDN'T GET INVITED! THINK ABOUT IT! I CAN'T...I'M THINKING ABOUT PIZZA!

Mutt 'n' Jeff M'LOVE, WILL YOU STICK YOUR HAND OUT THE DOOR AND GET THE MAIL? JUST A MINUTE, MATE. WOULDNT YOU SAY THAT THE SLAVE IS ENTITLED TO AN OCCASIONAL NIGHT OUT? I THOUGHT YOU MIGHT BE A BIT WEARY SHE DOES A FULLTIME JOB... ALSO RUNS THE HOUSE... AN ALSO WORKS IT INTO EVERY FLIPPIN' CONVERSATION

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1981 YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute GENERAL TENDENCIES: In the afternoon there are some conditions on which could interfere with plans you have already decided upon so be alert and exercise new ways to gain your aims. Be wise. ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Following rules and regulations that apply to you are most important today. Follow the good advice of loyal friends. TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study new information on a project you are working on and make sure you know exactly what you are doing. GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Be more cooperative with associates and use diplomacy in stating your views. Come to a true agreement for the future. MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Study a new plan before putting it in operation. Being alert to conditions around you is wise at this time. LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Cooperate more with an associate and get excellent results. Sidestep one who has an eye on your assets. VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) New aims require sound ideas to achieve the success you want. Plan time to take needed health treatments. Be logical. LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Your home situation requires more action and less discussion in order to get it straightened out properly. SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Take steps to improve your surroundings. Show others that you can be relied upon for the support that is needed. SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) If you contact the right persons you can easily gain your most cherished aims. Show more devotion to loved one. CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A personal matter can be righted if you take action now. Evening is the best time to put new methods to the test. AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Planning the future wisely in the morning can bring the results you want later on. Show that you are a sensible person. PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Go after your aims quietly and steer clear of persons who have the wrong attitude. The evening is ideal for romance. IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will want to gain knowledge first-hand to test own ability. Teach to be less belligerent and much can be gained during lifetime. There is much talent in this chart. Give ethical and religious training early in life. "The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

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THE Daily Crossword By A.J. Santora ACROSS 1 - Major (constellation) 6 Ordinal suffix 9 The present month: abbr. 13 Of indigo dye 15 Ottoman official 16 Ready for plucking 17 Past-tense: abbr. Tomlin film 19 - even keel 20 Soul: Fr. 21 NFL team 23 Opposed to long. 24 Columbus campus 25 Adjective ending 26 Full of: suffix. 27 More crafty 28 Grid scores 31 Natives of Odense 33 Certain tags, for short 34 From - Z 35 Military force: abbr. 36 Whip 40 Hankerings 41 Overhead systems 42 "Skylink" 43 Part of a ship 45 Pekoe 48 Manhandles 49 Pothier (Nobel author) 49 Pothier 51 Comparative ending 54 April 8 in a Leap Year 57 Saul's uncle 58 Father, to baby 59 "Get Smart" secret agent 61 Indians 62 Ref. book 63 "Ten cents -" 64 Withered 65 Ocean 66 Fleurets DOWN 1 Waterways 2 Relating to beasts 3 Phenom of WW II 4 AK: Fr. 5 - a picture (pose) 6 Redcat 7 "Fiddler" roles 8 Wolflike animal 9 Press 10 Feature series (Nobel winners?) 11 Scant 12 Past and present 14 Dove sounds 18 Tutti- 22 Gandhi's land 28 Kefauver 30 Recipient 32 Loos or Bryant 34 Reply: abbr. 35 Pennies: secret agent 37 - a time 38 Stretch or May 39 Striking after ego 43 Natives of India 44 Fly 45 "About a quarter -" 46 Literary after ego 47 Windings of WW II 50 Units of force 52 Kett of comics 55 Facility 56 Peruvian 60 Siesta

